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The PHILOSOPHY of MARRIAGE.

LINK THE FIRST.

Marriage under any circumstances, is a very ticklish affair.

When the contracting parties do not "hit their horses," they frequently hit each other, and then it is a most disagreeable affair.

When they *do* harmonize, and one is the echo—the veritable reflection of the other's thoughts, smiles, and feelings—anticipating every whim and desire,—it is a very pleasant affair.

When a "happy couple" display their affection by pats and taps, and little pinches before company—it is a very ridiculous affair.

When the husband throws out aggravating insinuations, and the excited spouse, like Xantippe of old, throws a tea pot at her lord and master's head—it is a horrible affair.

When the lady rules the roast and wears the inexpressible look of tyrannical command, and the gentleman tacitly yields to her usurping and unnatural sway—it is a pitiable affair.

When the husband is not content with the sweets of the flower he has culled, but flies abroad, and like the "little busy bee," goes slipping and "gathering honey" from "every opening flower,"—it is a lamentable affair.

When the lady, forgetful of her vows of constancy and love, "bolts," with a pair of black whiskers, and ditto military boots—it is a very naughty affair.

Taking all these reflections into consideration, it must incontestibly appear that deration is a very serious affair. And, marriages are said to be made in Heaas marriages did advise every candidate ven, we should not before he obtains a dunot to tie the knot certificate of the original ly authenticated c contract!

LINK THE SECOND.

The science of boxing is peculiarly English, and would appear to have an influence even upon the softer sex; for no sooner do two suitors advances simultaneously the lady and cry "a ring! a ring!" Mercy on demand "a ring" who engages with his fair the poor fellow's antagonist!

If, blinded by passion, he rushes heedlessly to the attack "in chancery," or his "knob" may suffer from the fair one's dexterity in "fibbing," or his "breadbasket" may be punished, and elegant and accomplished though she be, he will find that even the *best bread* is not *unleavened*.

LINK THE THIRD.

A tyrant is detestable: but that yielding piece of clay called a "soft husband," is only ridiculous. He has frequently to boast the honor of having been woed by the lady before marriage, and invariably ruled by her afterwards. He generally falls to the lot of a shrew—not be ingnaturally shrewd enough to avoid the insidious pitfall cunningly set to entrap him.

The only merit he has is that of the chameleon; taking kindly the color of surrounding objects, and yielding unmurmuringly to the domineering dictatress who rules his destiny, as a writing master rules his copy book, in straight lines or aslant; and he has to form his letters accordingly, and above all, to mind his p's and q's.

If the "happy, happy, happy pair," are going out to a party, he is literally worried

"Now, Peter," cries the lady, impatiently, from the parlor door, her sweet voice ascending the stairs to his dressing-room, "what are you dwadling about! Here have I been waiting for you this quarter of an hour."

Poor Peter, flurried, grasps both his kid gloves in his red right hand, and rushes to her presence.

"Here I am, dear, right as a trivet," says he good humoredly.

"I beg, sir, you will not use such vulgar kitchen phrases in my presence," exclaims his "dear," who has been practising propriety, and endeavoring to put on her best manners with her best clothes; "but it's no use talking; there's no making a silk purse out of a sow's ear. Come, let me look at you."

Peter instantly stands before her in his bran new blue coat, with gilt buttons, extending his arms with all the graces of a clothes-horse, his head bolt upright.

She regards him from top to toe with the glance of a drill-sergeant. "In the name of goodness! what have you crumpled up your gloves in that fashion for?"

"I hadn't time, dear, to put my fist in 'em, you were in such a dev—such a hurry, that really ——"

"Don't talk to me!" interrupted the lady snappishly. "But—well, I do think you are enough to make a clergyman execrate!" and, darting forward her hand, she seizes hold of the tie or rosette of his white cravat, and nearly throttles him in the endeavor to snatch it from his neck. "Was ever woman so plagued and pestered!—Peter you *are* a fool! Why, I declare you have fumbled and tumbled your cravat about till it's dirty, and tied it so clumsily that it looks like an old towel about your neck. Don't speak—don't answer me; but take the keys and fetch a clean one out of the top drawer, and mind, don't root the things about like a pig in a turnip field! Well! I suppose we shall be ready to go by the time the company are coming away. You dolt, you, you've put me quite in a fever with your stupidity; and really, (turning to the mirror) if I aint as red as a roost-cock.

Peter scuttles away upon his errand, with a flea in his ear, without daring to utter a word, and quickly returns with the cravat.

"Sit down on the sofa, do!" says the amiable creature (a dumpy woman!) and then proceeds to tie it on to her liking—although not at all to his,—for she almost strangles him in attempting to execute her task with smartness and dexterity. "Peter, Peter, you *are* a helpless animal—a perfect disgrace to me. Now, don't utter a syllable, but put these shoes in your pocket, and this cup in the other, and take my music under your arm, and—and—here, carry my cloak, and take care you don't drag it on ground. Well, now I suppose we shall be off at last. Come: come along.

And away she walks with the obsequious henpecked Peter at her heels.

LINK THE FOURTH.

Similarity of disposition does not always constitute a happy marriage. As in a duet, they may accord beautifully although they sing different notes. But here the simile ends, or is at fault; for the husband should invariably take the lady's part!

Disparity of age is not a necessary bar to domestic felicity. A man of forty may make a wife of twenty extremely happy. When Plutus presides at the nuptials instead of Cupid, the "match" frequently proves a "lucifer," and the least friction sometimes produces an explosion that is anything but harmonious or agreeable.

Old women who set themselves up for judges quaintly observe,

Happy's the wooing
That's not long a doing.

We are of a different opinion. Love may sometimes cool a little in a protracted courtship, and gradually assume the milder symptoms of a confirmed friendship; but as in the decoction of roots, a slow simmer is more likely to draw out the virtues than a rapid boil.

In the purchase of a watch, a trial is allowed: and surely in the choice of a wife some time and consideration ought [illegible] promise of marriage is a better alternative than a divorce. The one is only probable; the other difficult, and frequently impracticable.

LINK THE FIFTH.

Marriage is like a silk purse—most agreeable to bear when there is plenty of money in it.

Marriage is like a mouse trap:—once get into it, and you are caught without the lesat prospect of recovering your liberty.

Marriage is like a "rose tree in the full bearing." How attractive are its flowers! But the bright leaves fall after a season, and the thorns alone remain.

Marriage among fools, is like a boiled calf's head without the accompanyment of brains.

Marriage is like a roast leg of mutton on Sunday—served up cold on Monday—ditto, with pickles, on Tuesday—and hashed up on Wednesday.

Marriage is the sunshine of life; beneath its genial influence spring up the best affections and the noblest virtues of man, which in the sterility of selfish celibacy would have lain dormant and useless. It is the source of virtuous pleasure in youth; the balm and solace of old age.

A good wife is, in fine, a priceless jewel: for, as Solomon truly says, "She openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness: she looketh well to the way of her husband, and eateth not the bread of idleness; her children rise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her."

Marriage—By jingo! here comes my adorable wife!—mum!—Ahem!

From the Boston Atlas.

A PARABLE.—The merchant, in sending his ship, with a valuable cargo to sea, looks about him to find a first rate Captain to command her. Having found one which exactly suits him, he cares little what sort of a Mate he puts on board—and probably picks up a fellow who is the cast off member of some tolerably respectable family—which family may, in the course of its history, have furnished some tolerably decent *Captain*, but the stock of which has nearly run out. He lets this person go on board as the second officer.

The Captain dies—the mate takes his place. The crew are still faithful, but the new Captain heads the ship the wrong way!

Every port into which the vessel has been ordered by her owners and at which the crew had been expecting to touch, has been avoided. Just at its entrance, by some capricious order of this land lubber, who has been thus accidentally placed in command, the most propitious gales have been lost. The very best markets have been missed. The cargo is rotting—the crew is in a state of execrable rebellion. The owners, having lived on as long as they could without wailing of the proceeds, are in a state of despondency and bankruptcy. And there that daring and presumptuous coxcomb stands on the quarter deck of the gallant ship, in the glory of his own ignorance—unconscious of the cause of the white foam which is wreathing and breaking under his bows—aided by nobody but some five or six green hands before the mast—giving his orders with as much pomposity and importance as if he really understood the business in hand—the laughing stock of every old salt who has the courage to laugh in such an exigency. May the kind, timely and efficient aid of that overruling Providence, who holds the mighty waters in the hollow of his hand, preserve that gallant ship from impending destruction.

Speech of Mr. Graham,

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

On the Districting Clause of the Apportionment Bill delivered in the Senate of the U. States, June 3, 1842

The Apportionment Bill being under consideration, Mr. GRAHAM said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I am aware of the impatience of the Senate to vote on this bill, and of the urgency with which the State Legislatures, either now in session or shortly to convene, demand speedy action upon it. But, as the provision contained in the second section of the bill, requiring members of the House of Representatives to be chosen in every State by single districts, is about to be established by a law of Congress for the first time, and as it has been inveighed against in this debate as an innovation, not solicited or desired in any quarter, contrary to the faith and spirit of the Constitution, and forbidden by its terms, I, who give to it my cordial approbation, must claim your indulgence to offer my views in its defence.

I have listened attentively to the new, bold, and ingenious theory of the honorable Senator from Alabama (Mr. Bagby) who has just taken his seat, affirming that the election of members of the House by general ticket, as it is called, where each and every elector votes for as many members as are to be chosen from the State, is the only constitutional mode of election; and, by consequence, that the practice [illegible] fifths of the States of the Union is utterly at variance with the true meaning of the Constitution. Those who adopt this theory, which implies that the contemporaries and many of the framers of the Constitution did not comprehend its true import on this important subject of representation, and that the action of the Federal Government, as well as that of almost every State, for more than half a century, has been erroneous in regard to it, will look with some charity upon whatever of novelty there may be in the uniform system of election by districts as now proposed. Their own idea, that the general ticket system is the only constitutional mode of choosing Representatives, is not only novel, but fraught, as I conceive, with danger to the Union itself; inasmuch as, practically, it would enable four, or at most five, of the twenty-six States of the Confederacy (should they be so disposed) to control the most important branch of the National Legislature. This construction of the Constitution, as I understand the argument of the Senator, is derived solely from the direction that members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen "by the People of the several States;" and he insists that it is an abridgment of the right of suffrage not to allow every elector to vote for as many members as are to be elected from the State of which he is a citizen. The error of this construction I apprehend to consist in allowing too much force to mere general words, without reference to circumstances which restrain and control their generality. The very same sentence of the Constitution proceeds to negative the supposition that the whole "People" are to vote by requiring the electors to "have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, thus excluding a large portion (perhaps a majority) of those who are properly denominated "People" of the State from the right of suffrage altogether. The bills of rights in many of the State constitutions declare that "all political power is vested in and derived from *the People only*;" and that "the legislative authority shall be vested in two distinct branches, both dependent on *the People*." But no one has ever inferred from these general expressions that members of the State Legislatures are, each, to be elected by the entire body of the People of the State.

Having reference to public convenience, as well as to the true theory of representative government, every State has directed its Legislature to be constituted by divisions of the People choosing representatives, each for itself, and these, together, forming its General Assembly. The impropriety as well as the danger of attaching too much importance to mere general terms, without reference to anything else, is most strikingly manifested by adverting to the very first words of the Constitution. If the expression, "we the People of the United States," is to be allowed the same liberal interpretation which is sought, for the purposes of this argument, to be given to the terms "People of the several States," then the confederated character of the Government is gone, and it becomes the Government of the aggregate mass of the People of the Union.

Sir, I will not venture to assert that either of the modes of election now in question is unconstitutional. So far as I can perceive, in the discretion of Congress, or if Congress deem it inexpedient to make regulations, in the discretion of the State Legislature, either mode may be adopted without running counter to any of the literal inhibitions of the Constitution. But, from some examination of the history of this subject, made during the progress of this discussion, I will undertake to demonstrate that the district system of representation was the one contemplated and expected by the framers of the Constitution. Although the question is no where decided or distinctly made between these two systems, in the general convention which proposed, or in the State conventions which adopted, the Constitution, so as to indicate the one or the other as the only allowable mode, yet it is manifest that the district system was in the mind of every man who thought upon the matter of representation, as it was upon the tongue of every one who spoke or wrote in relation to it, during that anxious period when the question of adoption was pending before the American People. In the 56th number of the Federalist, Mr. Madison, in treating of the House of Representatives, and in combating the objection of the opponents of the Constitution, that the members of the House would not have sufficient local information to be fit Representatives of the People, employs this language:

"Divide the largest State into ten or twelve districts, and it will be found that there will be no peculiar local interests in either which will not be within the knowledge of the Representative of the district."

In the succeeding number (57) of that great commentary on the Constitution, pursuing the same subject, he asserts, in substance, that, were the objections of its opponents read by a person who had not seen its provisions relative to representation than that the mode prescribed by the State constitutions was, in some respect or other, very grossly departed from. He then adds:

"The only difference discoverable between the two cases is, that each Representative of the United States will be elected by five or six thousand citizens, whilst in the individual States the election of a Representative is left to about as many hundreds."

Again: in discussing the objection that there could not be adequate representation in the House, after drawing some arguments and illustrations from the British House of Commons, he adds:

"But we need not resort to foreign experience on this subject: our own is explicit and decisive. *The districts* in New Hampshire, in which the Senators are chosen immediately by the People, are nearly as large as will be necessary for Representatives in Congress; those of Massachusetts are larger than will be necessary for that purpose; and those of New York still more so. In the last State the members of Assembly for the cities and counties of New York and Albany are elected by nearly as many voters as will be entitled to a Representative in Congress, calculating on the number of sixty five Representatives only. It makes no difference that, in these senatorial districts and counties, a number of Representatives are voted for by each elector at the same time. If the same electors at the same time are capable of choosing four or five Representatives, they cannot be incapable of choosing one. Pennsylvania is an additional example. Some of her counties which elect her State Representatives are almost as large as her districts will be by which her Federal Representatives will be elected. The city of Philadelphia is supposed to contain between fifty and sixty thousand souls: it will therefore form nearly two districts for the choice of Federal Representatives."

Such was the view of the mode of representation in the House held by the father of the Constitution, when, almost with the wisdom of inspiration, he was urging its adoption upon his jealous and doubtful countrymen as necessary to their tranquility, liberty, and happiness. Not only does he, in express terms, assume that the district system of choosing Representatives is to be every where established as the natural one under the Constitution, and that cities (Philadelphia being the example) are to be divided for that purpose; but he also unequivocally negatives the idea of elections by general ticket, by declaring that, unlike the senatorial elections in the State of New York, where four or five members were voted for at the same time by each elector, the choice of Federal Representatives would be limited to one in each district.

Such, also, was the opinion which seems almost universally to have prevailed in the State conventions which deliberated on the reception of the Federal Constitution. I will detain you by referring to the only notice of the subject which I find in the debates of the convention of 1788, in North Carolina, which rejected the Constitution. Mr. Galloway, a strenuous opponent of the Constitution, stated, by way of objection to it, that all the members of Congress would probably be taken from the seaboard; to which Mr. Steele immediately replied, that this objection was groundless, as the State would probably be laid off into districts. There was no response to this latter allegation, and it would seem to have met with general acquiescence.

But, sir, we have more substantial evidence of the expectation, not to say intention, of the founders of the Constitution, than that embodied in their contemporaneous speeches and writings. Their "faith" was shown also by their "works." In Virginia, where lived Washington, the President of that illustrious assembly which produced the Constitution, and Madison, its chief author, advocate, and expounder, in New York, Massachusetts, the Carolinas, every where except in Georgia and Connecticut, the district mode of elections was established with the very beginning of the Government; and in nearly all of the original States it remains to this day. To question its constitutionality now, is to question the validity of the whole body of laws enacted since the first elections to Congress in 1789.

It is said, however, by the Senators from New York and Pennsylvania, (Messrs. Wright and Buchanan,) that the bill proposes an innovation not desired or solicited from any source. I trust that I have already shown, if historical evidence can prove any thing, that the district system of elections is not, of itself, an innovation of which the framers of the Government (were they living) would complain; and its toleration for fifty eight years, almost with unanimity in the old States, and its adoption in nearly three fourths of the new, affords somewhat decisive proof that it coincides with the general wish of the American People. I have moreover, some evidence to show that their approval of it has gone beyond mere toleration—that, such a favorite has it been in their affections, they have repeatedly demanded that it should be established and secured [illegible] The State whose servant I am, has been so devotedly attached to the district mode of representation that when her Legislature repealed that system of chosing Electors of President and Vice President, and established the General Ticket, though a decisive majority of the People, in the parties of that day, were with the Legislature in general politics, yet this change produced no little excitement; and it could only be excused and the repeal prevented, upon the ground that similar changes in other States had rendered it a necessary act of self defence—an argument which our subsequent history has shown to have been but too true; since now, in every State, the electors are chosen by General Ticket, except in one, where they are elected, not by the People, but by the Legislature. Foreseeing that a like alteration might be generally made in the manner of electing members of the House of Representatives, and deprecating such an innovation, her servants here, as well as her General Assembly, raised their voices at once in favor of the district system; and to render it *permanent* as well as uniform throughout the Union, both in the choice of Representatives in Congress and Presidential electors, they demanded an amendment of the Constitution. As early as the session of 1813, Mr. Pickens, a highly intelligent and respectable member of our delegation in the House, an old associate and friend of the Senator from Alabama, Mr. King, [Mr. K. nodded assent,] offered resolutions of amendment to the Constitution to that effect. At the succeeding session of the Legislature, resolutions on the same subject appear to have been passed by both Houses, and transmitted to the other States of the Union. Here let me remark to the honorable Senator from Virginia (Mr. Rives)—from whom I regretted to hear that he would vote against this section of the bill, although he concurred with us in believing that the district mode of representation was wisest and best, lest its establishment by law now might, in the contest of parties, lead to the General Ticket system hereafter—that, in his State as well as my own, manifestations of public opinion have been strong in the preference of the district system. On the 8th of April, 1816, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Pleasants, of Virginia, laid before the House a communication from the Legislature of that State, reciting that—

"The Legislature of North Carolina having proposed the following as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States: That, for the purpose of choosing Representatives in the Congress of the United States, each State shall, by its Legislature, be divided into a number of districts equal to the number of Representatives to which each State may be entitled.

"Those districts shall be formed of contiguous territory, and contain as near as may be an equal number of inhabitants entitled by the Constitution to be represented. In each district the qualified voters shall elect one Representative, and no more."

Then providing for the choice of Electors of President by districts in like manner, and concluding with a resolution declaring that it is expedient to adopt the said amendment,

The Legislature of Massachusetts adopted like resolutions about the same time.

On the 21st of January, 1817, Mr. Pickens, of North Carolina, presented to the House the proceedings of the Legislature that State, referring to the "resolution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as being the same in principle with that adopted by the General Assembly of North Carolina at the last session;" then repeating the specific amendments of the Constitution desired. I believe, in the very words which I have before read in the communication from the Legislature of Virginia, and ending with resolutions in favor of their adoption—the whole being embodied in a report signed R. M. Saunders chairman, and certified to have passed both the Senate and House of Commons *unanimously*, by John Branch, speaker, and Robert Williams, clerk, of the former; and of the latter James Iredell, speaker, and Pleasant Henderson, clerk.

At the session of 1820, the Hon. J. S. Smith, of North Carolina, representing the district in which I reside, offered similar resolutions of amendment to the Constitution in favor of the district system of choosing representatives and electors; and, on the 25th of January, 1821, the vote of the Representatives of the People on the resolutions was, yeas 92, nays 54: so the proposition to amend the Constitution failed, for want of a majority of two-thirds in its favor; but the recorded vote is a strong indication of popular opinion in favor of the districts.

The subject, however, was not permitted to sleep. At the session of 1823, Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina, presented resolutions, I believe, in the very words of those of Mr. Smith, and during that session submitted an elaborate report, in which the expediency of the district system of electing both Representatives and Electors is argued with great ability. I [illegible] argument of this report vindicates the propriety and necessity of this mode of election in a masterly manner.

[Mr. Buchanan said he did not know that he would speak on this subject; but, as the Senator appeared in some of his remarks to refer to him, he wished to say that the precedents cited all proposed to amend the Constitution so as to establish the district system. This bill proposed to do it by a law of Congress, prescribing that districts should be laid off by the State Legislatures. He desire to hear how Congress obtained that power.]

Mr. Graham resumed. The Senator has done me the honor to attend to my remarks, and hence I may have in some degree addressed myself to him. I am sensible of the constitutional difficulty suggested by that Senator, though it does not appear to me insurmountable, and design, before I conclude, to meet it fairly. I have referred to these matters in our history thus far with no view to the question of constitutional power, but to show what has been public sentiment in and out of Congress in regard to district representation, and to quiet the apprehensions of those who seem to dread popular tumults and collisions between the sovereign States and the Federal Government, from the establishment of that mode of representation which the People from the first expected, have so generally exercised, and with such an approach to unanimity have adopted in their own States, and called for throughout the Union—a mode of representation which almost every Senator who has participated in this discussion admits, in his individual opinion, to be the best, but which, from doubt as to the power to ordain it in this manner, on the part of some, from an apprehension that its adoption now may be understood to spring from motives of party advantage, and that, in a revolution of parties, it may be succeeded by the general ticket system, on the part of others, fails to receive that powerful support to which the admitted merits of the district system would seem to entitle it. Whatever force there may be in these objections, I flatter myself that the direful consequences which gentlemen anticipate from the passage of this law will never be realized. If it be unconstitutional, it yet proposes an object so near to the hearts of the People in general, that its constitutionality will be tested and decided in that calm, deliberate, and unimpassioned manner which is so necessary to the preservation of all our institutions. If it be constitutional, then the superiority so generally conceded to it will prevent its repeal in any mutations of mere party, much less its being superseded by the general ticket system, which finds so little favor for its own sake.

Mr. President, we are told by Mr. Madison, in the Federalist, what is indeed

sufficiently evident without the authority of his great name, that the peculiarity which distinguishes the two Houses of Congress is, "that one branch is a representation of *citizens*, the other of *States*." Here the People of the States are represented as aggregated communities, or political corporations, in the House, they are represented as individual members of society—in that capacity in which they are required to contribute to the Treasury of the Government, and to furnish blood and bone and muscle for its defence in war—in which they enjoy the great fundamental rights of life, liberty, and property, prosecute for violations of their rights in courts of justice, and suffer judgment for offences against the laws enacted by Congress as well as by their immediate State Legislatures. And the prohibition of the Constitution against originating revenue bills in this body was designed to secure the individual man against exactions even proposed by the Representatives of the State of which he is a member, and to give the initiation of the laws on this most vital subject to those direct Representatives of the People with whom they share a common local interest, the atmosphere of a common neighborhood, and whom they must meet face to face at the ballot-box; nor does it seem quite to consist with the spirit of this regulation, although I have admitted that the letter will allow it, that those Representatives should be chosen by all the electors of the State, instead of subdivisions or sections of the People. Thus chosen, they would seem to be more appropriate Representatives of the States, as communities, having derived their authority from a vote of the majority of the whole People; than even members of the Senate, who are elected by the State Legislatures. No one has ever thought of applying the general ticket system in the choice of members of the State Legislatures; and yet popular representation was not intended to be more complete in any of them than it was in the House of Representatives, on the subjects committed to the jurisdiction of Congress. The very idea of it implied, at least, if we can form any opinion from the usage of mankind; not that the people are to determine the choice of Representatives by the majority of the States or nation in the aggregate, but by elections in divisions of greater or less magnitude; and, accordingly, we find in every free nation, with any great extension of country—I of course exclude the minor Grecian republics, with territories no larger than the county in which I reside—that the representative assemblies of the People have been chosen by counties, parishes, departments, districts, by whatever name called. It ensures that personal and intimate acquaintance between the representative and constituent which is of the very essence of true representation, and makes political promotion depend as much upon the personal and private character of the candidate as upon his talents and abilities; whereas in the great contests of entire States, the responsibility of the individual elector being lost, there is but too much danger that tickets may be made out of those having address or adroitness in party management, without reference to private character. Sir, we learn from contemporaneous history that a principal and powerful objection to the adoption of the Constitution was, that in the representation under it, from the largeness of the electoral bodies, the choice would too often fall on those favored by fortune, or, in the language of the objectors, (as preserved by those sages who replied to them,) on the "wealthy and well-born." However erroneous this objection of jealous freemen was then shown to be, while districts, as we have seen, were alone contemplated, it applies with decisive force to elections by general ticket for a considerable number of members: not that wealth has the influence which was then apprehended, for it is comparatively seldom in this country that very opulent men have been elected to places in the public councils; but combinations may be formed, by the management of party leaders, and party allegiance appealed to for their support, by which the People, who pursue their daily avocations at home, deprived of all choice, are left no alternative but acquiescence, or not to vote at all. Thus, he who aspires to a political career, without enjoying the favor, perhaps the acquaintance, of the few who control in such matters, (and obscure have been the beginnings of many who have attained the highest eminence,) has before him the hopeless task of traversing the entire State to make known his qualifications and his principles, and to encounter at every step of his progress the combined opposition perhaps of two sets of party candidates, and the denunciation of the entire party press. Sir, in my opinion, no more effectual mode of preventing the free choice of the People, and of excluding from the House of Representatives many of its most shining ornaments at all times—young men who, without adventitious aids, but by the mere force of mind and character, under the fostering genius of our institutions, have worked their way thither—could be devised than the establishment of the general ticket system in the larger States of the Union. I have already adverted to its disastrous effect on the Government itself, by throwing the absolute control of the popular branch of Congress into the hands of five or six States who already possess the power, by the general ticket system which they have adopted, in choosing a President of the United States.

But, Mr. President, much as the district system is recommended to us by considerations of expediency, of its conformity to the true theory of representative government, and to the expectations of the immortal patriots who formed our Government, we cannot adopt it by law here unless we possess the Constitutional power. The Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Buchanan) has already intimated that the repeated propositions to amend the Constitution in relation to it indicates that the power to do it by law was doubted or denied. Sir, that suggestion is not sustained by any thing which I have observed in the history of these propositions. On the contrary, Mr. McDuffie, in his report, to which I have alluded already, does not urge the amendment to the Constitution upon the ground of a want of authority in Congress to make laws for its regulation, but to put it beyond the control of fluctuating and temporary legislation—to make the system "*permanent*," and not subject to change, as well as "*uniform*." [Here Mr. G. read several passages of the report in support of this statement.] So far as an opinion is expressed on the question in dispute, it is in favor of the power now claimed.

"It has been seen" (says he) that "the times, places, and manner" of electing members to this House are now liable to be prescribed by the Legislatures of the several States, "*subject to the controlling and superseding power of Congress.*" These latter words are in italics, and need no strained interpretation to show that the author conceded quite as much power to Congress over this subject as is asserted by the present bill.

Here, sir, let me also notice certain proceedings in several of the State Conventions which deliberated on the adoption of the Federal Constitution, referred to and much relied upon in the argument of the Senator from New York, (Mr. Wright). It seems that in seven or eight of the States, North Carolina being one, the Conventions declared "that Congress shall not alter, modify, or interfere in the times, places, or manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, or either of them, except when the Legislature of any State shall neglect, refuse, or be disabled by invasion or rebellion, to prescribe the same." And I first supposed the Senator to insist that this was a construction of the clause in the Constitution regarding elections, and exposition of the sense in which it was understood at the time of ratification. But it appears this was an amendment proposed by these Conventions predicated on the opinion that the Constitution, as it stood then and stands now, did authorize Congress to interfere and make regulations at pleasure; and the Senator, as he subsequently explained, only referred to these proposed amendments as manifestations of the wishes of those States: and he thence argued that it would be disrespectful and a breach of faith towards them to pass this bill. If we were to be restrained in the enactment of laws under the Constitution as it is, by what was proposed by way of amendment in the various State Conventions, we shall soon be stripped of our most important and beneficial powers. Take as illustrations these, which I select at random from twenty six amendments, besides a Bill of Rights of twenty articles offered by the Convention of North Carolina, "that no navigation law or law regulating commerce shall be passed without the consent of two thirds of the members present in both Houses;" "that no standing army or regular troops shall be kept up in time of peace without "two-thirds" in like manner. These crude suggestions of the jealous spirit of freedom, if the Senator's argument be correct, would require a repeal of perhaps half our laws pertaining to Commerce and Navigation, and more than half of those respecting the army. Many objections and propositions of amendment were no doubt made to the Constitution on its first presentation, which were soon afterwards abandoned even by the authors. At the very first session of the first Congress ten amendments were proposed and adopted, which were speedily ratified and appended to the Constitution; and at that very session this identical project of an amendment to limit the power of Congress over elections, which the Senator from New York tells us had received the approbation of so many States, was proposed in the House of Representatives and rejected—not only failing to a majority of two-thirds, but not receiving a numerical majority—Ayes 23, Noes 28: among the latter being James Madison, Jr., and other distinguished members of the Convention of 1787. (House Journal 21st August, 1789.) North Carolina by her second Convention, acceded to the Union the November succeeding, well knowing what amendments had been approved by Congress and what rejected, (her assent to the Constitution being given on one day and to the ten amendments on the next,) without any proposals for additional amendments. And from that day to this, there has been no renewal of the proposed restraint on the power of Congress over the regulation of elections from any State whatever. So far as these proceedings, therefore, have any force as authority, they show an admission of the power of Congress; a desire of some States, before the Government was tried by experience, to take it away; a refusal by the Representatives of the People in the first Congress, by a decisive majority, even to submit the question to the amending tribunals for consideration; and an acquiescence in that determination ever since.

If we examine the words of the Constitution, there really seems to me to be little room for cavil on the question of power. They are these: "The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but Congress may at any time by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators." I understand it to be admitted that, by virtue of these words, Congress does possess the power to lay off the districts itself, but that it has not power to direct them to be laid off by the State Legislatures.

[Several Senators in opposition declared that they did not make this admission.]

Mr. Graham said he had so understood the concession, and it was, at all events, he conceived, too plain to be controverted. He recollected the declarations of some that Congress could not, in good faith, interfere, until a State was in default, by failure or negligence, in respect to its elections. But the language of the Constitution is, that Congress may "*make* or *alter*." Now, omit the disjunctive power to "alter," and the reading is, "Congress may, any time, make such regulations"—create anew such "regulations." What regulations? Obviously those of time, place, and manner of the elections. I proceed, therefore, to the position assumed by the Senator from New York (Mr. Wright) that although Congress may possess the power to lay off districts throughout the United States, by law, you cannot prescribe a system of districts by your law, and call on the State Legislature to carry it into effect. His assertion is, if you touch the subject, you take all into your hands, and must go through with it. Is this so? Are time, place, and manner *tria juncta in uno* and indivisible? Can you not regulate time without interfering with place, and prescribe manner without meddling with either time or place?

[Mr. Wright assented.]

Well, then, how is it that manner is a unit incapable of division, and must be completed, in all its details, by the hand which prescribes its general outlines? Does not the major include the minor? If I have a right to go twain, can I not go one mile? If when you designate time or place, without more saying, the State Legislatures are still bound to regulate the manner of elections, by what discrimination is it that, when you declare the manner only, they are not bound to carry that manner into effect as fully as they are obliged to appoint time and place? The manner and places of choosing Presidential electors, belong, under the Constitution, exclusively to the State Legislatures. The time of choosing them "Congress may determine." Congress has declared that they shall be elected within thirty five days before the first Wednesday in December, in every fourth year; and the Legislature of each State, without offence to its sovereignty, has fixed for itself the day of election. Yet, according to the reasoning of the Senator, Congress, having interfered with the time, was bound to appoint the precise day in every State. Why may not Congress declare that Representatives shall be chosen from such equal districts as the State Legislatures shall prescribe, as well as that electors shall be chosen on such day, within a month, as those Legislatures shall set apart? In the execution of the power contained in the before-recited clause of the Constitution, the State Legislatures are unquestionably the trustees of the People, in the absence of action by Congress; but they are liable to be controlled, or entirely superseded, whenever Congress does act. And, if I may be allowed a still further professional illustration, whatever particle of authority Congress does not assume over the subject, inheres in them as absolutely as the use and possession of an estate cohere in our law, except so far as they may be separated by the intervention of a power of appointment. And they are bound, as a part of their constitutional duty, to supply any defect which may be left in the regulations prescribed by Congress in this behalf, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as they are required to make regulations, out and out, if Congress shall leave the entire subject untouched. If there were nothing to confer this power on Congress but the word "alter," it signifies a change only in part; and what more literally corresponds with an alteration of the regulations of a State than declaring that, instead of one or five districts, it shall arrange as many districts as it has Representatives?

But we are told that we have no power to pass this law, because we cannot enforce its execution by penal sanctions; and an urgent appeal is made to us by the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Woodbury) to know whether an armed force or a writ of mandamus is to be sent to the State Legislatures to compel them to lay off the districts. No, sir, neither. No one ever conceived the idea of compelling a free Legislative Assembly to do, or not to do, any thing by physical force, or the precept of a court of justice. The crime of omission or commission in their constitutional duty, like that of parricide among the Athenians, is provided with no legal sanction, but left to the oaths and consciences of men, to an accountability to public opinion, and to that constituency whose rights have been outraged or neglected. The preservation of this Government greatly depends on the faithful fulfilment of the duties imposed by the Constitution on the State Legislatures. If a majority of them shall fail to elect Senators, (as one has done)—if five or six of those in the largest States shall fail to make regulations for choosing electors of President, and Vice President, in conformity to the laws of Congress, the Union would be as effectually dissolved as if we who are seated in the legislative halls of this Capitol, should obstinately refuse to attend in our places and pass the laws annually necessary for the support of the Government. It is faith, honor, conscience, and not the 'hangman's whip' on which, at last, rest the blessings of this noblest human institution which has ever been devised for the security, the welfare, and happiness of man. The duties of the States, under our Constitution, are not to be determined by their liability to punishment, but by the covenants into which they entered by that instrument. If, by the Constitution fairly construed, they covenanted to yield and conform their legislation to that of Congress in the regulation of elections, as I have endeavored to demonstrate, they are as sacredly bound to keep that agreement as if the world in arms stood ready to enforce it. And, in reply to the asseveration so often repeated, that we cannot issue a mandate to the State Legislatures, let me say, once for all, the Constitution issued the mandate fifty years ago that the legislation of the States in this particular might at any time be superseded by that of Congress, either wholly or in part only. Instead of issuing an unwarranted mandate to them, we do but pass a law, to which our common constituents, the People, speaking through the Constitution, require that their legislation should conform. But although there is no method of compelling a State to action in the performance of her duty, yet if, when she has acted, her conduct be not conformable to the Constitution, or a law made in pursuance thereof, the act is simply void, and every tribunal before which it comes for adjudication is obliged so to declare it. If, therefore, notwithstanding this law, a State should return members according to general ticket, the House of Representatives, as judge of the election of its members, would be under the necessity of pronouncing the election a nullity. I speak of what would be the decision of the House, not only from its obligation to support the Constitution and laws, but because it has already decided. This bill comes to us with all the weight of authority which can be given to it by the approbation of the august assembly which is hereafter to expound and enforce it. In view of this, I have regretted to hear the intimations of Senators that certain States would not conform to it, but would elect by General Ticket, and raise the question before the House. Much as I should regret to see the members of any State bringing up such a controversy in the House, so strong are my convictions of the importance of district representation to the country in all coming time, that I cannot withhold from it my approbation, from apprehensions of any such result. But, sir, when I look to the expectation, the desire, and the practice of the fathers of the Constitution in favor of the district system—the hold it already has in the minds of the great majority of the people; when I contemplate its beneficent effects in protecting the smaller States from possible combinations of the great, and the individuals from the oppressions of the mass, and remember the patriotism, forbearance, and devotion to the Union which characterize our State Legislatures, I cannot anticipate controversy in relation to the execution of this law; or, if it shall arise, I doubt not that it will be conducted and determined with the quietness, dignity, and mutual toleration so necessary to ascertain truth, and so salutary in preserving in their true essence both the Federal and State authorities. In that spirit Congress now acts, in merely providing the mode of representation, but leaving all the details of interior arrangement to the Legislatures of the States, whose local knowledge and personal acquaintance will enable them to consult the popular convenience and the popular wish in the formation of districts in a far greater degree than can possibly be done here. All must at once perceive that this mode of interposition is the least exertion of the authority of this Government, and leaves the amplest field of power and discretion to the State Legislatures which is at all consistent with the great end proposed.

VETO MESSAGE, No. 4.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

It is with unfeigned regret that I find myself under the necessity of returning to the House of Representatives with my objections, a bill entitled "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports and for other purposes." Nothing can be more painful to any individual called upon to perform the chief Executive duties under our limited Constitution, than to be constrained to withhold his assent from an important measure adopted by the legislature; yet he would neither fulfil the high purposes of his station, nor consult the true interests, or the solemn will of the People, the common constituents of both branches of the Government, by yielding his well-considered, most deeply fixed, and repeatedly declared opinions on matters of great public concernment to those of a co-ordinate Department, without requesting that Department seriously to re-examine the subject of their difference. The exercise of some independence of judgment in regard to all acts of legislation, is plainly implied in the responsibility of approving them. At all times a duty, it becomes a peculiarly solemn and imperative one, when the subjects passed upon by Congress, happen to involve, as in the present instance, the most momentous issues, to affect variously the various parts of a great country, and to have given rise in all quarters to such a conflict of opinion, as to render it impossible to conjecture, with any certainty, on which side the majority really is. Surely, if the pause for reflection, intended by the wise authors of the Constitution, by referring the subject back to Congress for re-consideration, be ever expedient and necessary, it is precisely such a case as the present.

On the subject of distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, in the existing state of the finances, it has been my duty to make known my settled convictions on various occasions during the present session of Congress. At the opening of the extra session, upwards of twelve months ago, sharing fully in the general hope of returning prosperity and credit, I recommended such a distribution; but that recommendation was even then expressly coupled with the condition that the duties on imports should not exceed the rate of 20 per cent. provided by the compromise act of 1833. These hopes were not a little encouraged and these views strengthened by the report of Mr. Ewing, then Secretary of the Treasury, which was shortly thereafter laid before Congress, in which he recommended the imposition of duties at the rate of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, on all free articles, with specified exceptions, and stated, "if this measure be adopted, there will be received in the Treasury from customs, in the last quarter of the present year, (1841,) $5,300,000; in all of the year 1842, about $22,500,000; and in the year 1843, after the final reduction under the act of March 2, 1833, about $20,800,000;" and adds, "it is believed that after the heavy expenditures required by the public service in the present year shall have been provided for, the revenue which will accrue from that or a nearly proximate rate of duty, will be sufficient to defray the expenses of the Government, and leave a surplus to be annually applied to the gradual payment of the national debt, leaving the proceeds of *the public lands* to be disposed of as Congress shall see fit." I was most happy that Congress, at the time, seemed entirely to concur in the recommendations of the Executive, and, anticipating the correctness of the Secretary's conclusions, and in view of an actual surplus, passed the Distribution act of the 4th September last, wisely limiting its operation by two conditions, having reference, both of them, to a possible state of the Treasury, different from that which had been anticipated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the paramount necessities of the public service. It ordained that, "if at any time during the existence of that act, there should be an imposition of duties on imports inconsistent with the provision of the act of the 2d March, 1833, and beyond the rate of duties fixed by that act, to wit, 20 per cent. on the value of such imports or any of them, then the distribution should be suspended and should continue so suspended until that cause should be removed." By a previous clause it had, in a like spirit of wise and cautious patriotism, provided for another case in which all are even now agreed that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands should be used for the defence of the country. [illegible] act should continue and be in force until otherwise provided by law, unless the United States should become involved in war with any foreign power, in which event, from the commencement of hostilities, the act should be suspended until the cessation of hostilities.

Not long after the opening of the present session of Congress, the unprecedented and extraordinary difficulties that have recently embarrassed the finances of the country began to assume a serious aspect. It soon became quite evident that the hopes under which the act of 4th September was passed, and which alone justified it in the eyes either of Congress, who imposed, or of the Executive, who approved the first of the two conditions just recited, were not destined to be fulfilled. Under the pressure, therefore, of the embarrassments which had thus unexpectedly arisen, it appeared to me that the course to be pursued had been clearly marked out for the government by that act itself. The condition contemplated in it, as requiring a suspension of its operation, had occurred. It became necessary, in the opinions of all, to raise the rate of duties upon imports above 20 per cent., and with a view to provide available means to meet present exigencies, and to lay the foundation for a successful negotiation of a loan, I felt it incumbent upon me to urge upon Congress to raise the duties accordingly, imposing them in a spirit of wise discrimination, for the two-fold object of affording ample revenue for the government, and incidental protection to the various branches of domestic industry. I also pressed, in the most emphatic but respectful language I could employ, the necessity of making the land sales available to the treasury as the basis of public credit. I did not think that I could stand excused, much less justified, before the people of the United States, nor could I reconcile it to myself to recommend the imposition of additional taxes upon them, without at the same time, urging the employment of all the legitimate means of the government towards satisfying its wants. These opinions were communicated in advance of any definitive action of Congress on the subject either of the tariff or land sales, under a high sense of public duty, and in compliance with an express injunction of the Constitution—so that if a collision, extremely to be deprecated, as such collisions always are, has seemingly arisen between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government, it has assuredly not been owing to any capricious interference, or to any want of a plain and frank declaration of opinion on the part of the former. Congress differed in its views with those of the Executive, as it had undoubtedly a right to do, and passed a bill virtually for a time repealing the proviso of the act of 4th September, 1841. The bill was returned to the House in which it originated, with my objections to its becoming a law. With a view to prevent, if possible, an open disagreement of opinion on a point so important, I took occasion to declare that I regarded it as an indispensable pre-requisite to an increase of duties above 20 per cent., that the act of the 4th September should remain unrepealed in its provisions. My reasons for that opinion were elaborately set forth in the message which accompanied the return of the bill, which no constitutional majority appears to have been found for passing into a law.

The bill which is now before me proposes, in its 27th section, the total repeal of one of the provisos in the act of September, and while it increases the duties above 20 per cent., directs an unconditional distribution of the land proceeds. I am therefore subjected a second time, in the period of a few days, to the necessity of either giving my approval to a measure which in my deliberate judgment, is in conflict with great public interests, or of returning it to the House in which it originated, with my objections. With all my anxiety for the passage of a law which would replenish an exhausted Treasury, and furnish a sound and healthy encouragement to mechanical industry, I cannot consent to do so at the sacrifice of the peace and harmony of the country, and the clearest convictions of public duty.

For some of the reasons which have brought me to this conclusion, I refer to my previous messages to Congress, and briefly subjoin the following:

1. The bill unites two subjects, which, so far from having any affinity to one another, are wholly incongruous in their character. It is both a revenue and an appropriation bill. It thus imposes on the Executive, in the first place, the necessity of either approving that which he would reject, or rejecting that which he might otherwise approve. This is a species of constraint to which the judgment of the Executive ought not, in my opinion, to be subjected. But that is not my only objection to the act in its present form. The union of subjects wholly dissimilar in their character in the same bill, if it grew into practice, would [illegible] lead to consequences destructive [illegible] wise and conscientious legislation [illegible] rious measures, [illegible] small minority, [illegible] ted, and the more [illegible] thus uni[illegible] success, lead to [illegible] chance of which no single [illegible] of laws, of [illegible] ing alone, command [illegible] would, if stand[illegible] vor, [illegible] majority in its fa[illegible]

2. While the Treasury [illegible] extreme embarrassment, [illegible] state of [illegible] dollar which it can make [illegible] every [illegible] when the Government [illegible] able, and additional taxes, but to [illegible] to lay [illegible] meet pressing demands, [illegible] money to [illegible] to give away a [illegible] —which is the [illegible] ey by loan and [illegible] wants of the Government [illegible] tion, a proceeding which I must regard as highly impolitic, if not unconstitutional.

A brief review of the present condition of the public finances will serve to illustrate the true condition of the Treasury, and exhibit its actual necessities.

On the 5th of August, (Friday last) there was in the Treasury, in round numbers		$2,150,000
Necessary to be retained to meet trust funds,	300,000	
Interest on public debt due in October,	80,000	
To redeem treasury notes and pay the interest,	100,000	
Land distribution, under the act of 4th Sept. 1841,	649,000	
		1,180,000
Leaving an available amount of		$970,000

The Navy Department had drawn requisitions on the treasury, at that time, to meet debts actually due, among which are bills under protest for $1,414,000; thus leaving an actual deficit of $444,000.

There was on hand about $160,000 of unissued treasury notes, assisted by the accruing revenue, amounting to about $150,000 per week, exclusive of receipts on unpaid bonds, to meet requisitions for the army, and the demands of the civil list.

The withdrawal of the sum of $640,000 to be distributed among the States, so soon as the statements and accounts can be made up and completed, by virtue of the provisions of the act of the 4th September last, of which nearly a moiety goes to a few States, and only about $383,000 is to be divided among all the States, while it adds materially to the embarrassments of the Treasury, affords to the States no decided relief.

No immediate relief from this state of things is anticipated, unless, what would most deeply be deplored, the government would be reconciled to the negotiation of loans already authorized by law, at a rate of discount ruinous in itself, and calculated most seriously to affect the public credit. So great is the depression of trade, that even if the present bill were to become a law, and prove to be productive, some time would elapse before sufficient supplies would flow into the Treasury, while, in the meantime, its embarrassments would be continually augmented by the semi-annual distribution of the land proceeds.

Indeed, there is but too much ground to apprehend that even if this bill were permitted to become a law, alienating as it does the proceeds of the land sales, an actual deficit in the Treasury would occur, which would more than probably involve the necessity of a resort to direct taxation.

Let it be also remarked, that $5,500,000 of the public debt becomes redeemable in about two years and a half, which, at any sacrifice, must be met, while the Treasury is always liable to demands for

the payment of outstanding Treasury notes. Such is the gloomy picture which our financial department now presents, and which calls for the exercise of a rigid economy in the public expenditures, and the rendering available of all the means within the control of the Government. I most respectfully submit, whether this is a time to give away the proceeds of the [illegible], when the public lands constitute a fund which, of all others, may be [illegible] most useful in sustaining the public credit. Can the Government be generous and munificent to others when every dollar it can command is necessary to supply its own wants? And if Congress would not hesitate to suffer the provisions of the act of 4th September last to remain unrepealed in case the country was involved in war, is not the necessity for such a course now just as imperative as it would be then?

3. A third objection remains to be urged, which would be sufficient, in itself, to induce me to return the bill to the House with my objections. By uniting two subjects so incongruous as Tariff and Distribution, it inevitably makes the fate of the one dependent upon that of the other in future contests of party. Can any thing be more fatal to the merchant or manufacturer than such an alliance? What they most of all require is a system of moderate duties, so arranged as to withdraw the Tariff question, as far as possible, completely from the arena of political contention. Their chief want is permanency and stability. Such an increase of the Tariff I believe to be necessary, in order to meet the economical expenditures of government. Such an increase, made in the spirit of moderation and judicious discrimination, would, I have no doubt, be entirely satisfactory to the great majority of the American People. In the way of accomplishing a measure so salutary and so imperatively demanded by every public interest, the Legislative Department will meet with a cordial co-operation on the part of the Executive. This is all that the manufacturer can desire, and it would be a burden readily borne by the people. But I cannot too earnestly repeat, that in order to be beneficial it must be permanent, and in order to be permanent it must command general [illegible]. But can such perma[illegible] be justly hoped for if the Tariff [illegible] be coupled with that of Distrib[illegible], as to which a serious conflict [illegible] exists among the States and [illegible] people, which enlists in its supp[illegible] major[illegible] if indeed there be a [illegible], of the two Houses of Congress? What permanency or stability can [illegible] to a measure which, [illegible] upon [illegible] gives away a [illegible] source [illegible] proposes a large [illegible] at the moment the people? [illegible] of taxes on [illegible] to stake him[illegible] manufacturer prepar[illegible] on such an [illegible] his interests up[illegible] I [illegible], but most erroneously [illegible] that instability [illegible] by retaining the [illegible] a source of revenue, as from any other cause, and this is ascribed to a constant fluctuation, as it is said, in the amount of sales. If there were any thing in this objection, it equally applies to every imposition of duties on imports. The amount of revenue annually derived from duties is constantly liable to change. The regulations of foreign governments, the varying productiveness of other countries, periods of excitement in trade, and a great variety of other circumstances are constantly arising to affect the state of commerce, foreign and domestic, and of consequence the revenue levied upon it. The sales of the public domain in ordinary times are regulated by fixed laws, which have their basis in a demand increasing only in the ratio of the increase of population. In recurring to the statistics connected with this subject, it will be perceived that for a period of ten years preceding 1834, the average amount of land sales did not exceed $2,000,000.

For the increase which took place in 1834, 1835 and 1836, we are to look to that peculiar condition of the country which grew out of one of the most extraordinary excitements in business and speculation that have ever occurred in the history of commerce and currency. It was the fruit of a wild spirit of adventure engendered by a vicious system of credits, under the evils of which the country is still laboring, and which it is fondly hoped will not soon recur. Considering the vast amount of investments made by private individuals in the public lands, during those three years, and which equalled $13,000,000, equal to more than 20 years' purchase, taking the average of sales of the ten preceding years, it may be safely asserted that the result of the public land sales can hold out nothing to alarm the manufacturer with the idea of instability in the revenues, and consequently in the course of the Government.

Under what appears to me, therefore, the soundest considerations of public policy, and in view of the interests of every branch of domestic industry, I return you the bill, with these my objections to its becoming a law.

I take occasion emphatically to repeat my anxious desire to co-operate with Congress in the passing of a law, which while it shall assist in supplying the wants of the treasury and re-establish public credit, shall afford to the manufacturing interests of the country all the incidental protection they require.

After all, the effect of what I do is substantially to call on Congress to reconsider the subject. If, on such reconsideration, a majority of two-thirds of both houses should be in favor of this measure, it will become a law notwithstanding my objections. In a case of clear and manifest error on the part of the President, the presumption of the Constitution is, that such majorities will be found. Should they be so found in this case, having conscientiously discharged my own duty, I shall cheerfully acquiesce in the result.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, August 6th, 1842.



HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, August 18.

WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

☞ The Annual Meeting of the Orange County Temperance Society, will be held in the Court House, on Saturday next, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock. By misapprehension, the 13th instant was mentioned in the former notice. The various societies in the county are requested to sent up reports.

☞ **A Lecture** will be delivered at the Masonic Hall, before the Hillsborough Literary Association, this evening, (Thursday,) at early candle light. The public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

THE FOURTH VETO.

The new Revenue Bill, which had been passed by both houses of Congress, and submitted to the President for his approval, has been returned to the House of Representatives in which it originated, without his signature. The veto message which accompanied it will be found in another part of our paper to-day. The principal reason, if indeed not the only reason, for withholding his assent to this necessary law, is the clause which continues in operation the law for distributing among the states the proceeds of the sales of the public lands.

There is no act of the present Congress which we more decidedly approve than the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the states; we think it was demanded as an act of justice, as well as of public policy. Of course, then, we feel disposed to condemn in the strongest terms this new stretch of executive power, which has been so despotically exercised to defeat the deliberate and repeatedly expressed will of the majority of both houses of Congress.

The revenue bill just vetoed, does not appear to contain a single provision which the President thinks unconstitutional; but on the contrary, all its provisions, except the clause respecting the public lands, are in accordance with his own expressed opinions. Its passage was imperatively demanded by the exigencies of the treasury, and was necessary to the credit, the honor, and the prosperity of the country. How can the President be justified, then, in so pertinaciously resisting the deliberate and well-considered action of Congress?

The last paragraph of the message would seem to have been intended in mockery, were it possible to conceive that any man, invested with the high responsibilities of the President, could become so infatuated as to treat with levity the deliberate action of the Representatives of the People. The effect of the veto, he says, "is substantially to call on Congress to reconsider the subject!" If this were its only effect,—if after availing themselves of the lights which he has been able to throw around the subject, Congress could review their act, and then make it a law, if approved by a majority of them—if this were its effect, it might perhaps be praiseworthy in the President thus to refer the matter back for re-consideration. But the President well knew that the effect was substantially to defeat the bill. For to talk about a majority of two-thirds, under existing circumstances, seems like mocking the impotency of the friends of the measure.

The message of the President was taken up in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, and was, on motion of Mr. Adams, after debate, referred to a committee of thirteen members, with instructions to report thereon. The bill, as returned by the President, was ordered to lie on the table.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Returns from the following counties have been received since our last:

Anson—Myers, senate; Thos. S. Ashe and John M'Callum, commons; all whigs.

Ashe and Wilkes—Edmund W. Jones, senate; whig.

Ashe—George Bower, commons, democrat.

Buncombe & Henderson—J. Cathey, senate; W. Chandler and John Burgin, commons; all whigs.

Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—Robert M'Lvin, senate; democrat.

Bladen—Geo. W. Bannerman, commons; democrat.

Brunswick—Armelain Bryan, commons; democrat.

Beaufort and Hyde—J. O'K. Williams, senate; whig.

Beaufort—J. W. Williams, whig, and Shadrack Allen, commons, democrat.

Burke—Alney Burgin, whig, senate; Samuel J. Neil and Tod R. Caldwell, whigs, and W W Avery, democrat, commons.

Cabarrus—W. F. Pharr, senate; D. M. Barringer, commons; both whigs.

Columbus—N. Williamson, commons; democrat.

Chowan and Gates—Whitmel Stallings, senate, democrat.

Chowan—Paine, commons, whig.

Cumberland—David Reid, senate; J. Monroe and Duncan K. M'Rae, commons; all democrats.

Craven—Pasteur, senate; Street and Dewey, commons; all democrats.

Duplin—Osten Swinsen, senate; Isaac B Kelly and James G Dickson, commons; all democrats.

Davidson—John W Thomas, senate; Henry Walser and Charles Brummel, commons; all whigs.

Edgecombe—Louis D Wilson, senate; Joshua Barnes and Ralph E M'Nair, commons; all democrats.

Franklin—William P. Williams, senate, demo; Young Patterson, demo, and John E Thomas, whig, commons.

Greene and Lenoir—Speight, senate, democrat.

Greene—John W Taylor, commons, whig.

Halifax—Andrew Joyner, senate; S H Gee, B F Moore and B A Pope, commons; all whigs.

Hertford—G C Moore, demo, senate; S Sharp, whig, commons.

Hyde—Shanklin, demo, commons.

Iredell—Allison, senate; Caldwell, M'Laughlin & Young, commons; all whigs.

Johnston—D Tomlinson, senate; D Richardson and D Whitley, commons; all democrats.

Jones—Calvin Koonce, whig, commons.

Lincoln—Rea, senate; Stowe, White, Wilson and Yonts, commons; all demos.

Lenoir—Windal Davis, commons, democrat.

Macon—Whitaker, commons, whig.

Moore, Montgomery and Stanly—John M Worth, senate, whig.

Moore—William D Harfington, commons, demo.

Montgomery & Stanly—Colvin Cochran and F Locke, commons, whigs.

Northampton—J M S Rogers, demo, senate; Thomas Bragg, demo, and John B Odom, whig, commons.

Onslow—Pollock, senate; Haskins, commons; both demos.

Person—John W Williams, senate; John D Halloway and Hiram Satterfield, commons; all demos.

Pasquotank & Perquimons—William B Shepard, senate, whig.

Pasquotank—A C Ehringhaus, commons, whig.

Pitt—Alfred Moye, senate; Isaac Joiner and J L Foreman, commons; all whigs.

Randolph—H B Elliott, senate; Abram Brower and Julian E Leach, commons; all whigs.

Rockingham—G D Boyd, senate; R P Cardwell and Peter Scales, commons; all democrats.

Robeson—Neill Regan and Alexander Watson, commons, both demos.

Richmond—Alfred Dockery, senate; Alexander Martin and Elisha Bostick, commons; all whigs.

Rutherford—Miller, senate; Mills and Jefferson, commons; all whigs.

Sampson—Thomas Boykin, senate; E C Gavin and J Herring, commons; all democrats.

Surry—William P Dobson, senate; Taliaferro, Hauser and Conrad, commons; all democrats.

Stokes—James Stafford, senate; Jacob Shutz, F Nelson and W C Mitchell, commons; all demos.

Tyrrel & Washington—H G Spruill senate, whig.

Washington—D C Guyther, commons, whig.

Wilkes—Steele and Bryan, commons, both whigs.

Wayne—John Exum, senate; Curtis H Brogden and Elias Barnes, commons; all democrats.

Yancy—Rev. S. Bird, commons, whig.

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.

	Morehead.	Henry.
Anson,	998	372
Ashe,	373	572
Buncombe and Henderson,	1450	498
Bladen,	301	438
Beaufort,	750	593
Burke & Caldwell,	1514	399
Cabarrus,	610	302
Columbus,	129	351
Chatham,	992	707
Chowan,	243	220
Cumberland,	558	886
Caswell,	244	1109
Craven,	549	656
Duplin,	178	744
Davidson,	1220	484
Davie,	450	317
Edgecombe,	74	1185
Franklin,	362	646
Granville,	901	851
Guilford,	1615	418
Halifax,	507	419
Haywood,	465	216
Hertford,	292	231
Iredell,	1479	252
Johnston,	557	580
Jones,	213	129
Lincoln,	679	1579
Lenoir,	216	377
Macon,	424	[illegible]
Moore,	522	[illegible]
Montgomery and Stanly,	1105	[illegible]
Mecklenburg,	784	[illegible]
New Hanover,	201	[illegible]
Nash,	102	[illegible]
Northampton,	582	[illegible]
Onslow,	187	381
Orange,	1576	1478
Person,	330	[illegible]
Pasquotank,	621	144
Pitt,	879	572
Rowan,	913	657
Randolph,	1154	309
Rockingham,	383	954
Robeson,	534	557
Richmond,	655	92
Rutherford,	1366	173
Sampson,	376	609
Surry,	983	950
Stokes,	1129	1180
Washington,	216	680
Wilkes,	1333	109
Warren,	113	730
Wayne,	216	680
Wake,	953	1185
	34,854	30,969

Morehead's present majority, 3,885. In these counties two years ago, Morehead had 38,577 votes, and Saunders 33,296—majority for Morehead. 5,212. Calculating the result to be in the same ratio in the counties yet to be heard from, Morehead's majority in the state, in the present election, will be about 6,000.

We are not acquainted with the work mentioned below, and cannot, therefore, from any knowledge of our own, comply with the wishes of our correspondent in recommending the work to our readers. But we have confidence in our correspondent, and know that his judgment, having been assisted by experience, is far superior to our own in this matter: we therefore publish his note.

MR. HEARTT: If by recommending to your farming subscribers the "SOUTHERN PLANTER," edited by Botts & Burfoot, Richmond, you could induce them all to send for it, I don't know how you could do them a greater service. I have it from the beginning—January 1841—and am sure that I do not exaggerate, when I say, that any one of the nineteen numbers in my possession is worth the whole price of the paper per annum, i. e. one dollar, if paid within sixty days from the date of subscription, free of expense to the editors. It is edited by practical southern farmers, and suited to our southern climate and products. Besides it is done up in pamphlet form, with neat paper covers, and is therefore more convenient both to read and to preserve.

Yours, &c.

AN ORANGE FARMER.

August 15th, 1842.

Our friend of the Milton Chronicle has an article in his last number about some of our county matters. After speaking of our Court House, which he characterizes as having the appearance of a dilapidated horse stable, and assigning the division question as a reason for its being suffered to remain a disgrace to the county, he closes his article with the following remarks:

"Whether the 'division party' will ground their arms or not we cannot say—but if they will suffer us to make a remark, we think they'd do best to "bear the ills they have, than fly to others that they know not of." The last Legislature, imprudently, as we think, divided several counties in the State—and what is the result? Why, the very men (as we are informed) who stood foremost in petitioning for division, are dissatisfied, and are now using every effort to get the mother counties to take the 'prodigals' back again—indeed they are in as much trouble, if reports be true, as was Mr. Tyler at the Harrisburg Convention, who actually cried (!!) because Mr. Clay was not nominated for the Presidency! We trust that we are not too *officious* in our remarks; we are aware that the 'division party' in Orange labor under some inconvenience, especially those who are too remote from the Court house to make it convenient to 'hear every big man who makes a *speech* in Hillsborough' (This is, substantially, one of the 'grave' reasons offered for dividing the County) But these observations are elicited by our deep aversion to dividing counties of respectable size into fractions—small counties are so easily *swayed, ruled and enslaved* by a single man, who plays the demagogue as 'nicely' as *one* that we wot of."

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered since our last:

Per RUFFIN, Ch. J. in Baum *v.* Stephens, from Currituck; reversing the judgment below.

Also in Falls *v.* McAffee, from Lincoln; affirming the judgment below.

Also in Moore's Adm. *v.* Barrow's Ex'r. from Perquimmons; declaring that there is no error in the decree appealed from.

Also in Smith *v.* Low, from Guilford, (two cases;) judgment reversed.

Also in Bank of the State *v.* Forney and others, in Equity, from Burke, (two cases;) dismissing the bill in each.

Also in Rainey *v.* Yarborough, in Equity, from Caswell; dismissing the bill.

Per DANIEL, J. in Deaver *v.* Rice, from Buncombe; affirming the judgment below.

Also in Willis *v.* Butler, in Equity, from Burke; dismissing the bill.

Also in State *v.* Carroll, from Wake; affirming the judgment below.

Also in *dem. ex dem.* [illegible] *v.* Beeding, from Davie; affirming the judgment below.

Also in Ward *v.* Huggins, in Equity, from Onslow; reversing the order, overruling the demurrer, &c.

Also in Picott *v.* Armstead, in Equity, from Washington.

Also in Devereux *v.* Donn, in Equity, from Bertie; dismissing the bill.

Per GASTON, J. in State *v.* Trammell *et al.* from Burke; directing the verdict to be set aside.

Also in State *v.* Gallimore, from Cabarrus; directing the judgment to be arrested.

Also in State *v.* Patterson, from Surry; declaring that there is no error in the proceedings of the Court below.

Also in Solicitor *ex rel.* Wardens of the Poor *v.* Gerard, in Equity, from Beaufort; reversing the decree below.

Also in McCain *et al. v.* Hill *et al.* in Equity, from Rockingham; directing a reference.

Raleigh Reg.

The Madison (Indiana) Courier says: —"Our Mayor is a cabinet-maker, our Marshal a blacksmith, the City Attorney a plasterer, the Secretary a carpenter, the Assessor a pattern maker, the Collector a tobacconist, three of nine Councilmen are tailors, two are carpenters, one a machinist, one a wagon maker, one a mill wright, and one a fanmill maker. Let any other city in the United States beat us if they can. Who will say we are not working men?"

An extra session of the New York Legislature commences on the 16th instant. The business to be done is the division of the state into Congressional districts.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 2d inst. by the Rev Joseph Murray, Mr. HENRY RONEY to Miss ELIZABETH TARPLEY.

In this county, on the 8th inst. by the Rev. William Roberson, Mr. WILLIAM FLINTIFF to Miss REBECCA HOGAN.

In this county, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Maynard, Mr. MANLEY STROWD to Miss MARTHA ATWATER, daughter of the Rev. William Atwater.

Recently, by Manly Snipes, esq., Mr. JAMES GRAHAM, of this county, to Miss HELEN JUSTICE, daughter of Mr. Allen Justice, dec. of Chatham county.

In this county, on the 26th May, by the Rev. Alexander Albright, Mr. OLIVER NEWLIN to Miss SARAH ELLEN, youngest daughter of Mr. Seymour Puryear.

Obituary.

Died, in Marion, (Ala.) at the residence of Mr. L. Upson, on Wednesday morning the 3d inst., Mr. ORRIN LEWIS, aged about 48 years. Mr. Lewis was a native of the state of Connecticut, but for several years resided at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, where he moved, and where he has left a wife and two children, to mourn his death. Mr. L. had been engaged in business here for the past seven months, and by his strict integrity and industry, gained the high respect of those with whom he became acquainted.

Perry Eagle.

THE MARKETS.

Petersburg, August 9.		
Cotton,	8½ a	9
Tobacco—Lugs,	2 25 a	2 75
Leaf,	3 25 a	7 50
Fayetteville, August 10.		
Flour,	5 00 a	6 00
Salt—(sack,)	2 12½ a	2 52
(bushel,)	50 a	60
Cotton,	5 a	8
Beeswax,	27 a	28

Weekly Almanac

AUGUST.	Sun rises	Sun sets.
18 Thursday,	5 21	6 39
19 Friday	5 22	6 38
20 Saturday,	5 23	6 37
21 Sunday,	5 24	6 36
22 Monday,	5 25	6 35
23 Tuesday,	5 26	6 34
24 Wednesday	5 27	6 33

MOON'S PHASES.			
New	6	9 29	morn
First	13	0 6	morn
Full	20	8 59	after.
Last	28	10 33	after.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to MEBANE & TURNER must call and settle by November Court, or they will find their notes or accounts in the hands of an officer.

MEBANE & TURNER

August 17. 37—

To Bridge Builders.

WILL be let to the lowest bidder, on Saturday the 3d of September, the repair ing of the Bridge across Haw River at Woody's Ferry. The letting to take place at the Bridge, when specifications will be made known.

JOHN NEWLIN,
ROBERT GRAHAMS,
JOHN STAFFORD,
ELIJAH PICKARD,
JOHN JONES,
} *Commissioners*

August 17. 37

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that my son ISAAC ANDERSON CRABTREE is authorized to transact business for himself, and to become responsible for his own contracts, in as full and perfect a manner as though he had attained the full age of twenty one years.

ARCHIBALD CRABTREE.

August 17. 37—

10 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 6th of July last, a Negro Woman, named MARIA, about forty years of age, about five feet five inches high and chunky, very black, little toe on her right foot has become very small from disease. She formerly belonged to John Hutchins, and is supposed to be in the neighborhood of John Willbank or John Motting. A reward of ten dollars will be given for her delivery to me, at Chapel Hill, or to any one who will secure her so that I can recover her.

OSBOURN SNIPES.

Chapel Hill, Aug 5. 37—

For Sale,



A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, about three miles south west of Hillsborough, containing two hundred and fifty acres, twenty five of which are now under cultivation. This land is of the best quality of upland in Orange, well watered and heavily timbered. It is within a mile of an excellent Merchant and Saw Mill, and the neighbourhood unexceptionable. The owner of this Land living in Lincolnton, is desirous of selling, and it can therefore be bought on most accommodating terms. Any one desirous of seeing the Land, will please apply to the subscriber, or to F. N. Waddell, who resides near it.

WM. CAMERON, *Agent.*

August 5. 37—

Halifax Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs, Va.

SULPHUR SPRING GASSES.
Sulphureted Hydrogen,
Carbonic Acid,
Sulphate of Lime,
Sulphate of Magnesia,
Carbonate of Lime.

CHALYBEATE SPRING GASSES.
Carbonic Acid,
Peroxide of Iron,
Carbonate of Lime.

The first of these is a very valuable Sulphur Water, and the second is a no less valuable Chalybeate. The strength of both is as great as desirable. They possess all the properties for which simple Sulphur and Ferruginous Waters are celebrated. The Chalybeate is the purest I have ever met with, and consists of Peroxide of Iron held in suspension by Carbonic Acid Gas—the amount of Carbonate of Lime being exceedingly small. In the hands of a Physician, these Waters can be turned to the best account for the benefit of the community, and I cannot conclude this letter without offering you my congratulations on the excellence of the Mineral Waters of which you are the proprietor. Your humble serv't,

D. P. GARDNER, M. D.

Prof. of Chemistry in Hampden Sydney Col.

To Dr Easley, Blackwalnut.

August 5. 36 2w

For Sale, or Rent.



THE commodious Dwelling House & Lot opposite Mrs. Estes', is offered for sale on accommodating terms; And if not sold by the first of October, it will be for rent for the ensuing year.

For terms inquire at this Office.

August 9. 36—

Strayed,



FROM the subscriber, in the month of May last, two FILLEYS, one a bay, two years old last spring, with a small star in its forehead, and the other a light sorrel, one year old last spring, with a white face. They both left me at the same time, but probably were soon separated. A reasonable reward will be given for their delivery to me, and any information respecting them will be thankfully received.

GEORGE LONG.

August 9. 36—3w

The Christian Sun.

THE above indicates the title of a monthly periodical, to be published under the control of the Southern Christian Publishing Committee, so soon as an adequate amount of patronage shall be procured. It is designed to make this sheet the vehicle of religious intelligence exclusively, and a means by which that portion of the Church of Christ, which is denominated THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, may exhibit their views before the world, of the prominent doctrines of the Bible, the organization of the Church, and its true and correct discipline. The evils of sectarianism and disunion will likewise be brought under review, and the proper remedies will be attempted to be applied. No favor will be shown to that disorganizing demon party spirit. The Chistian's proper standard will be set forth in bold relief, as a rallying point for all true Protestants. The Saviour's claims as being exclusively the Head of the Church, will be defended and maintained, and he will be held forth in all the energy and simplicity of divine revelation. A place will likewise be afforded for an account of religious revivals, minutes of conferences, and such like matters. The Sun will be published on a large medium sheet, in newspaper form, on the first day of each month, at one dollar per annum, payable always in advance. The place of publication will be stated by the Committee, of which notice shall be given to subscribers in the first number. On the reception of the first number by the subscribers, the yearly subscription will be considered as due.

Elder DANIEL W. KERR, of Junto, N. C., having been selected by the Committee as editor, communications should be directed to him, Postmaster at Junto, Orange county, N. C.

August 17 37—

One Cent Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 7th inst. a bound girl by the name of NANCY GREEN RUSSIN, about thirteen years of age. The above reward, but no thanks will be given for her apprehension and delivery to me. All persons are forbid harboring or employing her under the penalty of the law.

JAMES R. WATSON.

August 9 36—3w

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
Moffat's Pills, and Phœnix Bitters,
☞ For sale at this Office. ☜

July 20. 33—

United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to show cause against Petition of

William H. Woods, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

James C. Holland, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate of Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Matthew M'Cauley, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Jones Watson, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

August 9. 36—10w

United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to show cause against Petition of

Thomas J. Phillips, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Hudson M. Cave, of Orange county, Physician, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Miles Davis, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

August 9. 36—10w

United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to show cause against Petition of

James Nuttall, of Chapel Hill, Orange county, Inn-Keeper, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

James A. Morgan, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Russell James, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

John Horner, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

General Baker, of Orange county, Wheel-wright, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

William R. Hopkins, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy

July 23. 35—3w

Fresh Lucerne and Clover Seed.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of the above seeds.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

July 28. 34—

Negroes for Sale.

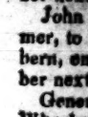
THE undersigned, by virtue of authority vested in him by Edward Davis & James Davis, will sell for cash, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the 22d day of August next, being Monday of August County Court, Five likely Negroes, which were assigned to said Edward and James Davis in the division of the negroes belonging to the estate of the late William Cain, deceased.

The title is believed to be unquestionable; and persons wishing to purchase are referred to William Cain, esq. for information as to the characters and qualities of the negroes.

RICHARD WATKINS.
by G. W. MORDICAI, his Atto. in fact.

July 20 33—

Valuable Plantation for Sale.



THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the west, offers for sale the PLANTATION where he now resides. It is very handsomely and conveniently located, 5 miles south east from Hillsborough, containing 480 acres; a portion of which is in good cultivation and good repair, having a comfortable Dwelling and convenient Out Buildings, good Meadows and Orchards, and above all, first rate Spring Water. Any person wishing to locate in this healthy region, will do well to call and examine the premises. A bargain may be had.

DAVID STRAYHORN.

July 28. 34

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

ORANGE COUNTY.

IN EQUITY.

John King and others v. Dixon King.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to me, James Webb, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for Orange county, by affidavit filed, that Dixon King, the defendant in the above case, is not a resident of this state. I hereby advertise and make known, agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, that the said petition is filed in my office, and that if the said defendant doth not appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and set down to be heard *ex parte* as to him.

JAMES WEBB, c. & m.

June 20. 30

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

MOFFAT'S

Vegetable Life Pills

AND

PHŒNIX BITTERS.



THESE superlative family medicines have long since acquired an established reputation for direct and invariable efficacy in all the prevalent and ordinary diseases as well as in many others of a peculiar and aggravated character. Their virtues are proved by the voluntary testimonials of the persons they have cured, and who accompany their certificates with their names and places of residence. These certificates now amount to thousands, being hundreds to each particular kind of disease. They embrace the most frightful and inveterate cases of Scrofula, Piles, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Billious and Liver affections, acute and chronic Rheumatism, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofulous as well as Mucous Consumption, habitual costiveness, Worms, Stomach and Bowel complaints of all kinds, headache, giddiness, and nervous debility, eruptive diseases, and the clouded, sallow, unhealthy, appearance of the skin, arising from various causes of ill health, Fever and Ague of every variety, settled pains in the side, back, organs and limbs, humors, ulcers, foul breath and inward fever, night sweats and general weakness and loss of appetite, the mumps, swollen face and gums, affections of the bladder, kidney, spleen and pluræ, and the sicknesses incidental to females, together with very many other maladies which cannot be here enumerated. The certificates of cure in all these diseases are immense in number, and clear, direct, and explicit in description, and coming as they do in every case from the persons cured, they are indisputable and conclusive in authority. These inestimable medicines should therefore be kept by every family and grown person in the Union, as they will be found to be not only the best remedies for disease, but also its most certain preventatives, and the surest renovators of sound, cheerful and elastic health. They are singularly mild and agreeable in their operation, and though perfectly effectual, never occasion even the temporary prostration and nausea, which always follow the use of coarse, drastic purges and the use of calomel. Prepared wholesale and retail by Dr. Wm. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New York. For sale also by the agents.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

July 13. 32—

BOYD'S REMEDY

FOR THE

CURE OF SCROFULA!!

SCROFULA is a disease which has been defined to be "a peculiar affection of the lymphatic system, disordering the whole of the apparatus subservient to the process of digestion, assimilation, and nutrition," and every point relative to its treatment, uncertain and unsettled. The undersigned begs leave to state to the public, that she is in possession of that great and important desideratum.

The late Alexander Boyd M. D. of Halifax county, Va. who died about four years ago, was in possession at the time of his death, and for many years previous thereto, of a specific for the CURE OF SCROFULA. It is a fact which can be attested by people of the highest respectability, that he cured MANY of this formidable disease, in his life-time; and ALL where the patient strictly adhered to his directions, either of a mild or aggravated nature. Since his death the undersigned, serviving widow of the deceased, has regularly been in the possession of the Receipe for the Cure of the above mentioned disease, and has herself also cured MANY.

In order, therefore, to put it in the power of the afflicted, or those who may want her remedy for the cure of Scrofula, she has thought proper to prepare the Medicine for sale, and to make the fact known to the public, that it may be had at the usual price of $20. the quantity generally sufficient to effect a cure.

She farther begs leave to state to those who may want it, and to assure the public generally, that this compound is no humbug or imposition. At a proper time she will, in support of the facts above stated, subjoin certificates of its claims to patronage from persons who have known from experience the unsurpassed efficacy of her invaluable compound. The Medicine will be forwarded—free of charge—on or by the first of April 1843—perhaps sooner—to those who may make application before the 1st of January next. Her remedy is only administerable from the 1st of April to the 1st of November.

☞ All letters (post paid) addressed to "Mary Boyd, or Agent, Paytonsburg, Va." will be attended to.

MARY A. BOYD.

N. B. Patients submitted to her personal attention will be attended to with pleasure. Charge for boarding per month will be $8. M. A. B.

Halifax, Va. July 15, 1842. 34—3w

Take Notice.

To Richeson Nichols Charles Latimer, Henry Gales, Washington Lowe, and the Legatees of Joseph Armstrong and all my other creditors:

WHEREAS, I have been arrested on a ca. sa., issued at the instance of R. Nichols and C. Latimer, and have given bond and security for my appearance at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held in Hillsborough on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to take the benefit of the Act for the relief of honest debtors, when and where you and each of you may a tend and object if you think proper. Necessity compels me to the course pursued.

THOMAS BURTON.

July 26. 34—

Books! Books!

THE subscribers have on hand, and offer for sale on reasonable terms, the following Books:

Mitchell's Geography and Atlas,
Olney's Do., Parley's Geography,
Kirkham's, Murray's, and Smith's Grammar,
Pike's, Smiley's, Colburn's, & Smith's Arithmetic,
Youth's Natural Philosophy,
Porter's Rhetorical Reader,
Watt's Improvement of the Mind,
Buck's Theological Dictionary,
Temperance Tales, in 6 vols.
Scott's Bibles, in 3 vols.
Pocket and Family Bibles, Albums,
Mott's Travels in Europe and the East,
Family Library, in 15 vols.
Ruled and Colored Letter Paper,
Hymn Books, and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Book of History.

E. MURRAY & CO.

June 8. 27—

Notice.

THE firm of MEBANE & TURNER being this day dissolved by mutual consent, they request all those indebted to the concern to come forward and settle their accounts forthwith, without further notice, as money is greatly wanted. We hope none will except themselves from this notice.

MEBANE & TURNER.

April 18. 20—

☞ The business will hereafter be conducted by the subscriber. He would return his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the firm, and hopes for a continuance of the same.

JAMES MEBANE, Jr.

April 18 20—

NEW GOOS.

Strayhorn & Nichols,

HAVING removed to the corner store formerly occupied by Mickle & Norwood, are now receiving their stock of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

consisting of every variety usually brought to this market, which they offer unusually low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

April 20. 20—



WATCHES and Jewellery.

LEMUEL LYNCH has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has received from Philadelphia a neat assortment of JEWELLERY, consisting in part of

Gold and Silver Lever Watches, and plain Verge Watches,
Gold guard and fob Keys,
Fine Gold Rings,
Breast Pins and Earrings,
Silver Pencils, and Leads to suit,
Silver Thimbles,
Gold Hearts and Crosses,
A rich assortment of Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit all ages.
Silver Table and Tea Spoons,
Salt Spoons, and Butter Knives,
Rogers' superior Knives and Scissors,
Silver Ear and Tooth Picks,
Money Purses, and Tooth Brushes,
Gold Shirt Buttons,
Steel and Gilt Watch Keys and Chains,
Silk Braid, and Elastic Guards for Watches,
Gold Barrel Lockets,
Coral, Guilt Lockets,

☞ Watches and Clocks of all descriptions cleaned and repaired in his accustomed superior style.

May 4 22—

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to call and settle their dues immediately.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

May 4. 22—

IMPORTANT WORK.

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICA ION

A DICTIONARY OF

Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,

Containing a clear exposition of their Principles and Practice.

By ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., M. G. S., M. A. S., Lond. Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ Hanov. Multi., &c.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:

1st To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman in the principle of their respective processes, as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are, too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists and officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developements of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes, which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it to the injury of many others.

And lastly, to give the general reader, intent chiefly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually from official authority at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 8vo pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semimonthly numbers, in covers at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

☞ To any person sending us five dollars, at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers, by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extraordinarily favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address post paid, D. Appleton & Co. 200, Broadway New York.

*** To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward to order one copy of the whole work, provided the paper containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, New York.

Feb. 12, 1842 24—

Buffalo Spring.

THE subscribers having made considerable additions to their improvements since last season, are now prepared to accommodate an increased number of visitors.

SHELTON & KENNON.

Buffalo Springs, Mecklenburg co., Va.
May 3, 1842.

P. S. For particular information with regard to the Buffalo Spring, see hand bills. S. & K.

May 5. 23—

Groceries! Groceries!

A Fresh Supply.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of GROCERIES, which have been selected with great care, and will be sold low for cash. Those who wish to procure *good* articles on very reasonable terms, are respectfully requested to give them a call. Their stock is comprised in part of the following:

50 bags Coffee, including Rio, Java, &c.	Saleratus
Best Brown Sugar	Pearl Ashe
Havanna Sugar	Brimstone
Best Loaf and Crushed Sugar	Spanish Brown
Molasses	Miller's Scotch Snuff
Raisins	M'Cabey's "
Rice	Prussian Blue
Best Green Tea	Venetian Red
" Black "	Nutmegs
Herring	Fig Blue
Salt	Camwood
Bar Iron, assorted	Arcatta
Steel "	Quick silver
Hoop Iron	Essence Peppermint
Sheet "	" Cinnamon
Shear "	" Lemon
Cut Nails, assorted	Oil Lemon
Mould-boards	Cinnamon Bark
Castings	Opium
Weeding Hoes	Lump Magnesia
Spades and Shovels	Henry's Magnesia
Manure Forks	Box Matches
Polished Trace Chains	Rhenbarb Root
Best Chewing Tobacco	Chrome Yellow
Spanish Cigars	Chrome Green
Tupentine Soap	Rotten Stone
Tallow Candles	Lytharge
Sperm "	Castor Oil
Spanish Indigo	Gum Shelac
Madder	Cream Tartar
White Lead, in kegs	Ink Sand
Dry White Lead	Sand Paper
" Red Lead	Ink Powder
Spice	Castil Soap
Black Pepper	Box Mustard
Ground & Race Ginger	Waters
Cloves	Asafœtida
Mace	Vermillion Red
Camphor	Percussion Caps
Putty	Powder and Shot
Salt Petre	Window Glass
Allum	Spanish Whiting
Epsom Salts	Copal & Black Varnish
Glauber Salts	Fresh Hops
Copperas	Best & Common Glue
Ground Log-Wood	Train Oil
Lamp Black	Lamp Oil
	Aequefortis
	Starch, &c. &c. &c.

Feathers, Beeswax, and Tallow, will be received as cash.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

April 8. 18—

NEW GOODS

VERY CHEAP!!

AS the subscriber intends to continue the business at the old stand of Parker & Nelson, he would take this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a large and well selected assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

which he will sell very cheap for cash, or on a credit to punctual dealers. His stock comprises, in part, the following:

Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Do. Brown, and Drab, do.
Do. Steel mixed do.
Beaver and Pilot Cloth,
Cloaks and Overcoats,
Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets,
Kentucky Janes, Kerseys,
Silk, Satin, and Merino, } VESTINGS.
Merino Gloves, Shirts, and Drawers,
Stocks, Cravats, Shirt Collars, Bosoms,
White and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Whitney & Rose do.
Jackonet and French Muslin,
Figured, striped, and plain Silks,
Black and blue-black do.
French, English and American Prints,
Black, figured, and plain Mouseslin de Lanes and Challies,
Black and blue-black Bombazines,
French and English Merinoes,
Silk and Mousselin de Lane Dress Handkerchiefs,
Paglioni, Rob Roy, and Plaid Shawls,
Long Lawn, Hem stitch and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Damask and Bird-eye Diaper,
Bleached and brown Table Covers,
Irish Linen, black and brown Holland,
Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings,
Florence and Straw Braid, Silk and Cypress Bonnets,
Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c.

ALSO,

Beaver, Fur, Brush and Wool HATS,
Gentlemen's and Boy's Fur, Cloth, and Hair CAPS,
Gentlemen's pegged and sewed Boots and Shoes,
Coarse Broghans,
Ladies' Leather and Morocco Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Gaiter Boots,
Boys and Misses Boots and Shoes,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Hardware and Cuttlery,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Black and Green Teas,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c.

and all other articles usually brought to this market.

WILLIAM NELSON.

November 23. 01—

Piano Forte & Music STORE, Petersburg, Va.

CHS. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.

They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.

C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.

July 13. 32—



Saddling Business.

THE subscribers, having established themselves in Hillsborough, one door below the Printing Office, would respectfully announce to the public that they have on hand an extensive assortment of all the articles in their line of business, viz:

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales,
Carriage, Gig, and Carryall Harness,
Trunks, (both wood and iron frames,)
Carriage, Sulkey, Drover's, Twig and Wagon Whips,
Collars of all kinds,
Saddle Bags, Travelling Bags, and Buffalo Robes,
A fine and large assortment of Bits, Stirrup Irons, Spurs, &c. &c.

All orders for the manufacture of articles, for repairing &c. done at the shortest notice, and in the best style.

They promise that no exertion on their par shall be spared to give satisfaction to the public; and earnestly request the favour of a trial.

HOOKER & D. PHILLIPS.

January 5. 05—

Goods! New Goods!

WE invite the attention of our friends and customers to our stock of goods, for the Spring and Summer They are in part as follows:

Blue, black, brown, and invisible green Cloths and Cassimeres,
Lead, brown and drab Merino Cassimeres,
Black Cambles, Cambroon, Georgia Nankeen and Alpaca Cloths,
Satinets, Kentucky Jeanes, Brown Linen and Cotton Drillings,
Sattin, Fancy Silk & Marseilles Vestings,
French, English, American and Furniture Prints, London Ginghams,
Mouslin de Laines, Challeys, and Printed Muslins,
Black Bombazines, colored and black Silks, and Mayaune Prints,
Lead color and black figured Laces,
Swiss, Mull, Figured, Striped, and Check Muslins, Jaconet Muslins,
Coloured and white Cambrics,
Plain and figured Bobinets, Bonnets, Ribands, and Edgings,
Ladies' white, colored, and black silk Gloves and Mitts,
Bleached & brown Shirtings & Sheetings,
Gum elastic Braces, fancy Stocks, Scarfs, and black Cravats,
Umbrellas, and Parasols, Irish Linens,
Linen Bosoms and Collars,
Fancy Silk, Gauze Dress Handkerchiefs, and Muslin Collars,
White and black Hose and half Hose,
Ladies' fine Seal skin Slippers and Walking Shoes,
Men's Pumps, Boots and Shoes,
HATS, Plain, Fur, Brush and Beaver,
SADDLERY, Men's best and common Cut-back Trees, Boys' ditto, Columbia and wood Horn Side Trees, Hog-skins and Plush, straining and best cotton Webbing, and Skirting Leather, Morocco Skins, Buckles, Bridle Bits, and Stirrup Irons.
White, Red, & Black Leads, White Lead in kegs, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Crome Green and Yellow, Copperas, ground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Turpentine and fancy Soap, Black and Imperial Teas, Copal Varnish, Gum Guaicum, Gum Myrrh, and Gum Shellack, Couch Varnish, Gunpowder, Salt, Candles, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Molasses, Window Glass, 8 by 10, Putty, Nails, Cotton Yarns, Sole and Upper Leather, Tin Ware of various kinds, and Books, Hardware and Cuttlery, China, Queensware, and Glass, &c. &c. &c.

The subscribers offer their goods on reasonable terms. They were selected with great care, and we feel determined to sell at such prices as will suit the times.

E. MURRAY & Co.

May 24 25 3mp

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—March Term, 1842.

Samuel Barton and others vs. William Barton.
Petition to sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Barton the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for sixty days of the pendency of this suit, that said defendant may appear at the next term of this court, and plead, answer or demur; otherwise the petition to be taken *pro confesso*, and set down to be heard *ex parte* as to him.

JAMES WEBB, c. & m.

Price Adv. $5 00. 29—

PROSPECTUS.

THE

Petersburg Intelligencer,

IS PUBLISHED TRI WEEKLY,

BY J. W. SYME,

At $5 per annum—payable in advance.

THE INTELLIGENCER is devoted to the true principles of the Whig Party, and will support, for the next Presidency, HENRY CLAY, the man who, of all men living, is best qualified for the Chief Magistracy of this Republic.

The Agricultural, Mercantile, and Manufacturing Interests will always find an advocate in the Intelligencer; and Subscribers in the Country will be regularly furnished with an accurate account of the Markets and Mercantile transactions of Petersburg and other commercial towns.

Petersburg, July 23 35—

Disease a Unit.

Impurity of the BLOOD the only Disease.

HOW simple, yet how wise, how good and beautiful are the laws of nature! Simplicity and truth are stamped upon every law of the creation. The mighty worlds which roll in space in every degree of velocity and direction are all governed by

ATTRACTION OF MATTER TO MATTER.

This principle governs the human body. *Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills* attracts all impurities of the blood to the bowels, which organ expels them from the body. Attraction and disease are both units. All accidents of infections only effect the body in proportion as they occasion *impurity of the blood.*

The bowels for instance are costive—this most important organ is closed—the consequence is a great accumulation of impurities, which, as they cannot get out by their usual passage, are forced into the blood, occasioning impurity of blood. Thus, Fevers, Cholics, Rheumatism, Coughs and Colds are often produced. But let Brandreth's Pills be used in such doses as will effectually evacuate the bowels, and health is restored at once.

Hot weather, by occasioning debility, produces impurity of blood; from which arises Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, cramps in the bowels, feebleness, pain in the back and hip joints, headache, &c. &c. These unpleasant companions are speedily removed by a few doses of Brandreth's Pills, which soon restore health by purifying the blood.

Grief, great anxieties of mind, much watching, fear, bad food, intemperance, residence near marshy land, tend in a very powerful degree to promote impurity of the blood, which soon shows itself in Erysipelas, consumption, epileptic fits, appopiexy, scurvey, fever and ague, derangement of the stomach and bowels, all which symptoms will soon be removed by purifying the blood with the Brandreth Pills.

Small pox, scarlet fever, putrid fevers, even spotted fever, and fevers of all kinds, are propagated only by those whose blood is in a state of impurity; these maladies are mild or violent according as the blood be charged with impurities previous to the infection being received, and never attack those whose blood is in a state of purity The Brandreth Pills, by purifying the blood, soon cure these maladies: in fact the Pills go at once to collect all the causes of these complaints, which are brought by their health-restoring powers to the bowels, and so removed out of the body—they purify the blood pure and healthy, &c. produce impuri-

Fractures, bruises, &c. ing a derangement ty of the blood by occasio Brandreth Pills are of the general health. Its accumulation of not used so as to prevent humors pass into humors in these bowels, the way to the weck the blood, and soon find their part, i. e. the local injury, and to produce inflammation often mortification of the part. Whereas, were the Brandreth Pills used daily after any injury had been done to the body, nothing would go to the injured part but what was necessary for its perfect restoration. Often when a bone has been broken and this advice has been followed, it has got well in a quarter the usual time It would be well for those exposed to dangers to consider this subject, its adoption might save their bodies from mutilations, might save their lives.

Ulcers are produced by impurity of the blood, the part where it breaks out had in days gone by been injured, and therefore its powers of life could not repel the impurity of the blood when it settled upon it Soon the acridity or secrority excoriates the fibres and opens the ulcers. Here we have a drain or outlet opened for the bad humors, for the impurity of the blood to pass out of the body. Salves and all kinds of applications are applied to it, but it don't get well. But let Brandreth's Pills be used, say four or six of them to be taken daily, the Pills will open another drain, i. e. the bowels; the bad humors contained in the blood will thus be discharged from the body by their natural outlet, and none will be left to keep up the irritation and burning in the ulcer, and it will get well. In like manner are white swellings, annatural enlargements, liver complaints gravel, salt rheum, diseases of the prostrate gland, cured by abstracting with the BRANDRETH PILLS the impurities from the blood All persons who do not feel well should use these Pills No man was ever sick long whose blood was kept pure. No man can be in good health if his blood be impure.

Attract then the impurities of your blood to your bowels with Brandreth's Pills, and you will be as strong and healthy as the life within you is capable of sustaining

Agents are appointed in every county in the state, for the sale Dr. Brandreth's Pills. Each agent has an engraved certificate of agency, signed B. Brandreth, M. D.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Humphreys & Gaither, Lexington.
Joseph H. Sitzeluff, Midway, Davideon.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
J. R. Callum, Milton, Do.

May 10 23—12m

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanced—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.